

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1284

FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH



Representative Franklin F. Ellsworth, now serving his third term as member of the house, has announced his candidacy for governor of Minnesota. He is a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

YANKS QUIT MEXICO

U. S. Troops Return After Routing Villistas.

Cavalry Brings Back 100 Horses and Seven Prisoners—Gen. Cabell Confers With Carranza Commander.

El Paso, Tex., June 18.—All American troops which crossed to the Mexican side at eleven o'clock Sunday night have returned to the American side, a report received at military headquarters stated.

The cavalry brigade and artillery crossed near Ysleta, Tex., 12 miles southeast of here.

The infantry troops started withdrawing from Juarez to El Paso in obedience to orders by Maj. Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, commander of the Southern department, who arrived from San Antonio and crossed the international bridge for a conference with Gen. Francisco Gonzales, supreme commander of the Juarez troops, after conferring with Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin, commander of the El Paso border district and the expeditionary force which crossed into Mexico.

At the conference with General Gonzales, General Cabell agreed to withdraw the American troops as soon as they could get them together.

"I told General Gonzales that there was no idea of invading Mexican sovereignty and that the infantry would withdraw as soon as possible," General Cabell announced, following the interview.

American cavalry forces returned from Mexico with 100 Villa cavalry horses and nine prisoners. The commanding officers reported four Villa followers were killed when the adobe headquarters was charged.

TAKE CANADA STRIKE CHIEFS

Ten Leaders Arrested at Winnipeg and Taken From City—Labor Temple Raided.

Winnipeg, June 18.—Ten strike leaders were arrested in their homes here and transported in autos to some place in the country, presumably Stormy mountain, by government police officials. Other arrests are reported to have been made in Calgary and other western points at the same time.

Simultaneous with the arrest of the labor leaders the Royal northwest mounted police raided the Labor temple. Considerable literature, said to be of bolshevik nature, was seized. The police broke down doors and through windows. The official list of persons arrested includes R. B. Russell, Rev. William Ivens, R. E. Bray, George W. Armstrong, Aldermen John Quinn and A. A. Heaps, and four Russian agitators. The arrests and raid was made between three and four o'clock this morning.

PROBE MICHIGAN ELECTION

Senate Committee Recommends Investigation of Election in Which Ford Is Contesting Newberry's Seat.

Washington, June 18.—Investigation of the Michigan senatorial election in which Henry Ford is contesting the election of Senator Truman H. Newberry, Republican, was recommended unanimously by the senate privileges and elections committee.

PRESIDENT HOME FOR THE FOURTH

Will Leave Paris for Washington June 24 If Germans Sign Treaty.

WILL GIVE PACT TO SENATE

Plans to Discuss Peace Treaty and League Covenant in Address to Congress—Speaking Trip to Last Three Weeks.

Washington, June 18.—President Wilson hopes to leave Paris for Washington on June 24 or 25 if the Germans sign the peace treaty.

Immediately after his arrival in Washington the president will address congress. After clearing up pressing official business he will start on his "swing around the circle" early in July.

Three Weeks for Speaking Tour. It was said at the White House that the president expected to give three weeks to his speaking tour, explaining the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant. The itinerary has not been announced, but he expects to visit the principal cities over the country.

The president has made known a desire that his audiences during his tour be composed largely of opponents of the League of Nations plan rather than its supporters. He also has informed White House officials that he might discuss the league covenant in public addresses during his visit to Belgium this week.

Home About July 3. Should he leave Paris a week from Wednesday the president should arrive in Washington about July 3. He will present the revised draft of the peace treaty to the senate and will discuss the treaty and league covenant in an address to a joint session of the senate and house.

MAY WIDEN RISK PAYMENTS

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin Wants Dependents of Men Who Died Before Induction Aided.

Washington, June 18.—Amendment to the war risk insurance act to permit payment of insurance to dependents of men who died in service between the time of induction and examination by army physicians at mobilization camps was urged in the house by Representative Nelson (Rep.) Wisconsin. Mr. Nelson said the war risk insurance bureau had held no insurance could be paid to dependents of such men under the law, and that this had worked untold hardship and injury to thousands of persons. He added that he understood both the bureau and treasury department were in sympathy with the contention that the government should pay the insurance in full.

COAST-TO-COAST TRIP SOON

Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago Among Cities to Be Touched by Transcontinental Flyers.

Washington, June 18.—The army air service announced that four planes of the Curtiss J N-4 type would soon start on a transcontinental flight from Hazelhurst field, Mineola, N. Y., to Seattle, Wash. The flight will be for the purpose of mapping out an aerial route between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The personnel of the squadron, which will be accompanied by an observation balloon and motor trucks, will consist of 16 officers and 36 enlisted men. Stops will be made at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Bismarck and several other cities.

RIOTING IN CAIRO, EGYPT

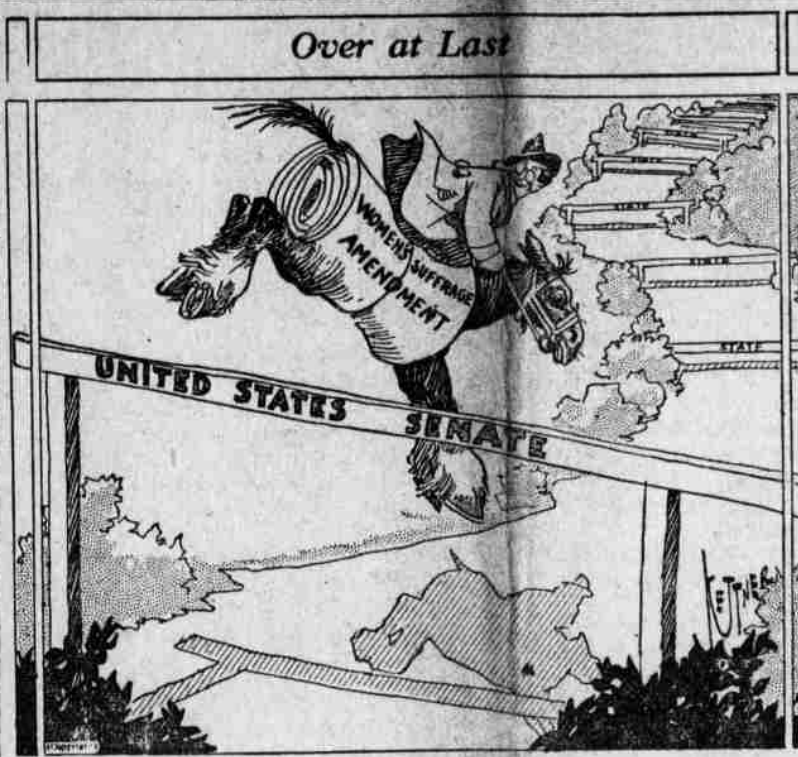
Three Persons Killed and Several Injured in Renewed Outbreak—Newspaper Office Destroyed.

London, June 12.—Three persons were killed and several wounded in a fresh outbreak of rioting in Cairo, Egypt, according to dispatches from Malta. Troops charged the mobs. The Chronicle office was destroyed and the union jack was torn up. The trouble centered about the national assembly building.

It had been previously reported that the outbreaks of the Egyptian nationalists had been quelled following the arrival of General Allenby in Cairo.

Signs Loan Draft on U. S. Bank. Brussels, June 18.—The finance minister of Belgium has signed with representatives of American banks a draft agreement for a loan of \$100,000,000.

The loan is to be repaid by Belgium in 25 years. No restriction is placed on the use of the loan. To become effective the draft agreement requires ratification by the United States government.



PETROGRAD FORT IS IN FLAMES

Seven Bolshevik Warships Hoist White Flag and Will Surrender to British.

MANY FORTRESSES GIVE UP

North Russian Force Has Captured 22,000 Prisoners and 87 Cannon During the Present Campaign.

London, June 18.—The north Russian general staff directing operations against Petrograd reports the fortress of Kronstadt on the Gulf of Kronstadt northwest of Petrograd to be on fire, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to the Daily Mail, which was filed on Sunday.

Seven bolshevik warships have hoisted the white flag, the dispatch states, and will surrender to the British squadron operating in the Gulf of Finland. Several forts near the fortress at Kronstadt have also raised the white flag, it is said.

22,000 Prisoners Taken.

The capture of the fort of Krasnaya-gorka, across the bay from Kronstadt, the occupation of which by white guards was announced from Stockholm Monday, will, it is said, enable the north Russian force to strengthen its thrust against Peterhof and advance quickly on a wide front.

Bolshevik garrisons near Krasnaya-gorka were over to the white guards Monday. The north Russian force has taken during the present campaign 22,000 prisoners and 87 cannon.

VILLISTAS ARE DISAPPOINTED

General Angeles, Mexican Rebel Leader, Surprised by Opposition From U. S. Troops.

With Gen. Felipe Angeles in the Field, Mexico, June 18.—Somewhere to the southwest of Zaragosa, 16 miles from Juarez, is Gen. Felipe Angeles, moving with his small personal bodyguard to the south and west. He is bitterly disappointed as the result of the crossing of American soldiers into Mexican territory in pursuit of Gen. Francisco Villa, supreme in command of all anti-government forces in northern Mexico.

General Angeles left his headquarters at 6 a. m. and 20 minutes later Villa, whose headquarters were a little to the south of General Angeles, about a 25-minute ride, was also moving south. General Angeles stated emphatically to the correspondent that he had not ordered any attack on Juarez and that he was not participating in one; that General Villa was in command of all troops and that he personally was not leading any forces, and that his only reason whatever for being so near Juarez was to act as a peacemaker between the government forces and General Villa's army.

ATTACK U. S. HOSPITAL CARS

Bolshevik Fire Into Coaches and Kill Russian—Japs Rush More Troops to Scene.

Vladivostok, June 18.—A band of 70 bolsheviks attacked a train, including American hospital and mail cars, near Spassk, north of Vladivostok. They compelled the train to stop by loosening the rails. Shots were fired into all the cars, and one Russian was killed. None of the Americans was injured. The attack occurred on the section of the railroad guarded by the Japanese, and Japanese re-enforcements were sent to the scene.

WILSON BELIEVES FOE WILL SIGN UP

President Reported to Have Cabled Opinion to the White House.

ENEMY GIVEN FINAL TERMS

"Covering" Letter Written by Clemenceau and Handed to Germans With Treaty Demands Justice for 7,000,000 Dead.

Washington, June 18.—That President Wilson believes the Germans will sign the revised peace treaty is indicated in private dispatches here from the Paris White House.

War Turks' Plea.

Paris, June 18.—The Turkish peace delegation, in its first meeting with allied representatives, appealed for continuation of the empire and retention of Constantinople.

The majority of the members of the peace conference believe that Germany will not sign the peace treaty, according to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris, who says he has made a canvass of a number of the leading personages.

The newspapers unanimously express approval of the strong memorandum Premier Clemenceau addressed to the German delegation.

Germans Given Final Terms.

Paris, June 18.—The "big four" last word about peace terms was handed to the German delegation. Its delivery was delayed by a several hours' wrangle over one of the chief concessions—civilian control of the occupied Rhine districts. Again France's "Tiger" won his point after a long and fiery debate. The concession was stricken from the amended document.

Immediately upon receipt of the document Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German peace delegation, left by special train for Weimar. There he will submit them to President Ebert who, in turn, will lay them before his cabinet—of which Rantzau, as foreign minister, is a member—preparatory to reading them in the national assembly. That body, according to all recent news from Germany, is to decide on the final "yes" or "no."

With the revised treaty Paul Datas, secretary of the peace conference, handed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau a 4,500-word "covering" letter, written by Clemenceau. It is a bitter denunciation of Germany's bickering attitude, a stinging recapitulation of her war crimes, an explanation of the treaty modifications, and an ultimatum. It tells the Germans flatly that no further attempts at bargaining will be tolerated; that they must answer "yes" or "no," and do so within five days.

This means that by six o'clock this coming Saturday evening she must notify the powers without any "ifs" and "buts" and "howevers," whether she will or will not sign.

After that notification she will have three additional days of grace in which to affix her signature to the treaty. If her answer Saturday is "yes," the diplomatic and ceremonial machinery will be set in motion for the greatest green-tape event in history, and the world will have peace not later than a week from tomorrow. If she says "no," five days hence, the peacemakers will lay aside their pens and tell Poch to go ahead.

In Clemenceau's "take-it-or-leave-it" letter he admits that the treaty is a hard one, but he adds that its hardness is fully justified by Germany's course in plunging the world into the abyss of war and by her methods during the conflict. He tells them practically in so many words:

unleashed the world calamity, they must suffer for it.

The revised treaty of peace contains assurance of membership in the League of Nations "in the early future," provided Germany fulfills her obligations.

This is a considerable concession, though it does not meet the German demand for admittance to membership immediately upon the signing of peace.

The new document meets the German demand for co-operation with a German reparations commission.

It also puts the powers on record as willing to receive suggestions for discharging the German reparational obligation.

This opens the way to oral discussions the Germans asked for—but not until peace is signed. It removes the grounds on which the Germans charged infringement on their sovereignty and national pride, in the reparational transactions.

Another change in the treaty text provides for the plebiscite in upper Silesia for which the Germans had asked. It also guarantees coal from that province (presumably in the event that the plebiscite goes against Germany).

Drop Kiel Canal Question.

The original proposal of an international commission for the administration of the Kiel canal has been dropped. The Germans had declared they would accept such a commission only if other straits were similarly treated (alluding manifestly to the Suez and Panama canals).

Among the modifications also are frontier rectifications in West Prussia.

The third zone of the Schleswig plebiscite is omitted in the new draft. The Germans had charged that this zone went further than Denmark herself wished to go.

The Germans are allowed a temporary increase of their army from 100,000 to 200,000, which meets their plea for a sufficient force to maintain law and order in the transition period.

The revised document also contains a declaration of intention to submit within a month of the signature of peace a list of those accused of violations of the laws and customs of war.

The German reply had denied the allies right to extradite and try the exiles or any other German citizens.

It declared Germany's willingness for an international neutral court to establish the fact of crime, the punishment to be left to the national courts.

Germany's claims regarding Danzig are rejected. Danzig is made a free city. Its inhabitants will be autonomous and do not come under Polish rule. Clemenceau's covering letter explains that the city forms no part of the Polish state.

Poland, however, by the treaty, has been given "certain economic rights" in Danzig, and the city itself has been severed from Germany because in no other way was it possible to attain that "free access to the sea" which Germany promised to concede to Poland.

The German reply said:

"Danzig, a purely German town, must remain with the German empire. To make it a free city and to surrender certain of its rights to Poland would lead to violent opposition and a continuous state of war in the East." The Germans, however, offered to make Danzig, as well as Koenigsberg, free ports.

Covers Foe's Sins.

Like a judge who, before modifying a sentence, wishes to impress upon the prisoner the full weight of his guilt and pound into his brain the fact that the leniency is really undeserved, Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, explains the revised treaty handed to Germany, lashes the vanquished empire with a bitter, stinging indictment, lest its former or present masters, deeming clemency weakness, rally once more for an attempt to turn defeat into triumph.

History's most momentous peace document, now revised beyond revision, is thus accompanied by the most aggressive, the most flaying diplomatic note on record. It is indeed a "covering" letter, for it covers all the sins of the foe, all his dark deeds before and during the war, and all the reasons why he has been condemned and must suffer for those sins. It is, at the same time, a sharp rebuke to the Teuton peace parliamentaires for "utterly failing to understand the position in which Germany stands today."

This fact, the French premier explains, forces him to open his letter with "a clear statement of the judgment of the world which has been formed by practically the whole civilized mankind." Then he enumerates, not under so many headings, but in smoother and eloquent sequence, the long series of crimes to which, he says, the foe must turn if he seeks the reason for the stern justice of the peace.

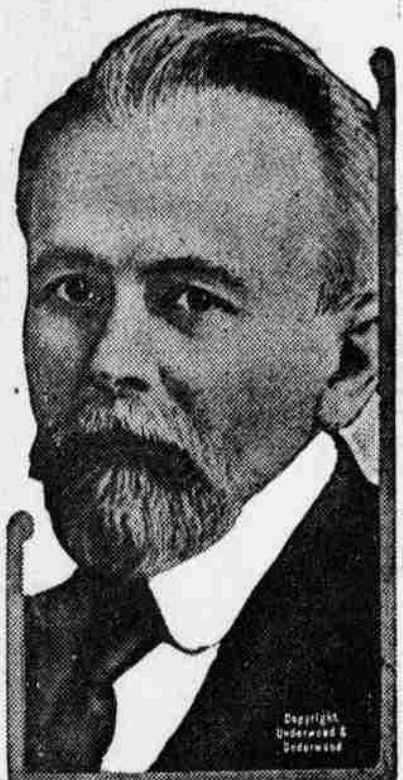
Germany, he says, tried for years before the war to dictate and tyrannize over a subservient Europe.

She taught her subjects the doctrine that might was right.

She armed feverishly by land and sea and spread the falsehood that her neighbors were jealous of her.

She developed a widespread system of espionage and intrigue all over the world.

DR. EDUARD DAVID



GERMANY'S NEW MINISTER OF INTERIOR

SLAIN IN BOOTLEGGING FIGHT

One Man Killed and Companion Wounded—Captain of Michigan Constabulary Shot in Battle.

Crystal Falls, Mich., June 18.—Joe Davis, an alleged bootlegger, was shot and killed, an unidentified companion was seriously wounded and Capt. Robert E. Marsh of the Michigan constabulary received wounds that probably will paralyze him, in a pistol fight after the arrest of the two men at the Michigan-Wisconsin state line.

\$5,000,000 LIVERPOOL FIRE

American Steamship Norinda Is Badly Damaged When Warehouse Falls on Deck.

London, June 18.—A big fire broke out on the Alexandra docks in Liverpool. Warehouses stored with timber, cotton, oil, 400 barrels of turpentine and other inflammables blazed fiercely for hours and are still burning. Several vessels were safely removed from the danger zone, but a blazing roof from one warehouse fell on the American steamship Norinda, which was badly damaged. The crew of the ship escaped. Newspaper dispatches estimate the damage at \$5,000,000.

She kept Europe in a ferment by threats of violence.

She encouraged Austria to declare war on Serbia at 48 hours' notice, fully aware that the conflict would become general.

She conducted the war in a savage and inhuman manner.

She violated Belgian neutrality and systematically terrorized that country's inhabitants.

She was the first to use poison gas.

She was the first to bomb and shell defenseless towns.

She struck at her enemies' women and children.

She started the submarine campaign, "with its practical challenge to international law."

She "drove thousands of men, women and children with brutal savagery into slavery in foreign lands."

She allowed barbarities to be practiced against her prisoners of war "from which the most uncivilized people would have recoiled."

She caused the deaths of 7,000,000 men, and injuries and sufferings to 20,000,000 others.

Lust for Tyranny.

She did all this—"to gratify her lust for tyranny by resort to war," and her conduct "is almost unexampled in human history."

Then Clemenceau continues:

"The allied and associated powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat war on any other basis than as a crime against humanity and right."

He scoffs at the German delegates' charge that their country was tricked into laying down her arms by a set of principles which was not lived up to. These principles are lived up to fully and painstakingly, the French premier avers, and quotes from speeches by himself, President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Orlando to show that the Germans must have known what to expect. Among others, he cites Mr. Wilson's famous "force without stint or limit" declaration in April, 1918.

Justice is the only possible basis for the settlement of the accounts of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegation asks for, and he says that Germany has been promised. But it must be justice for all.